

# IS ON HIS WAY SOUTH

President's First Stop at  
Fredericksburg Today.

## SHORT PRACTICAL TALK

SPOKE A FEW WORDS TO STUDENTS AT ASHLAND.

Arrived at Richmond at Noon and Was  
Enthusiastically Cheered Along  
Line of March.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., October 18.—President Roosevelt made the first stop on his southern trip at this place. He arrived here shortly after 10 o'clock, and although the stop was but a few moments in order to water the engine a crowd of about 200 people were gathered at the station to greet him. The President addressed them briefly from the rear platform of his car. He said:  
"My friends and fellow citizens: It is indeed a great pleasure to me to be one more within your mighty state, the mother of Presidents, the Old Dominion, with its soil hallowed by so many memories of the mighty men it has produced, of the mighty deeds it has seen enacted upon it. I know your people well already. I know your history of course, or I would not be a good American. I wish to say to you that all my heart goes to you and to the state of starting through your state to visit the states of the south Atlantic and the Gulf. When I am through my present trip I will be in your state, and I will be in the Union during my term as President. There is one thing that has struck me more than anything else in my journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canada line to the Gulf, and that is in meeting the different audiences that they are fundamentally all alike; that wherever you go in this country the average American is a pretty decent fellow, and that all that is necessary in order to make him get on well with the other average American is that they should know one another. On account of the death of the late Governor Glenn of North Carolina, it has been necessary to make a slight change in the program as arranged in Raleigh. The President and his party, instead of taking breakfast at the governor's mansion, will breakfast on the train. At 9 o'clock the President will leave the train and drive to the senate chamber, where he will meet the state officers. The remainder of the program will be carried out as previously arranged."

**Short Stop at Ashland.**  
ASHLAND, Va., October 18.—President Roosevelt was greeted by the students of Randolph-Macon Academy when he stopped for three minutes here this morning. Most every one in the audience carried a small American flag which they waved and cheered as the President appeared on the rear platform of his car. The President's first stop in the Shenandoah valley was at Ashland, where he was met by the students of Randolph-Macon Academy and Henry Clay evoked applause. He spoke as follows:

"My friends and fellow citizens: I have the chance of greeting you and to be greeted by you. I want to say a word here in a place identified with the names of two of our nation's greatest statesmen, Henry Clay and Henry Clay in the seat of a college which in the Randolph-Macon system commemorates the name of a great Virginian. A wonderful group of statesmen, which Virginia gave to the Union. I wish here to say a word of recognition to those who are doing this thing, and to those who are in a republic like ours it is a more truisim to say that the success of the republic depends upon the trained intellect of the citizen. The citizen cannot succeed if we do not take pains in educating the masters of the republic—that is, the people. Government is not too sacred a thing. It is easy enough to live under a despotism. You do not have to do anything; just let the other man govern. But is not easy to live in a republic. The citizen must do his part in the governing, and where he cannot do it if there is not a sound basis of mental and intellectual training; and it is the basis of such an institution as learning as that here, and its kindred institutions, give."

A huge bunch of flowers was handed to the President, to which was attached a card bearing the following inscription: "Our President. A lover of the strenuous life and of fair play and of peace."

### Arrival at Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 18.—Roosevelt day in Richmond broke with lowering clouds, but by 10 o'clock the bright October sun shone in a clear sky. The street sweepers and decorators had been at work all night and the city was in gala attire. Business was practically suspended at 11:30 o'clock as the President's train pulled into the station. The crowd gathered on the street—gathered in the most magnificent sidewalk along the route announced for the procession. The decorations of the buildings, public and private, were profuse in many instances, portraits of the President being displayed. At 12 o'clock sharp the presidential train pulled into the Main street depot, where the reception committee had gathered, the approach of the suburbs having been heralded by the whistles of the cars. A special committee, consisting of Governor Montague, Mayor Carter, and Captain W. H. Curtis, boarded the President's car and formally welcomed him to Richmond. A short while was spent in introducing the President to the reception committee, which was formed in the following order:

### The Line of March.

Detail of mounted police. Chief marshal and staff.  
Virginia Military Institute Cadet Corp. band; Strother commanding.  
Band.  
Seventeenth Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry.  
Richmond Light Infantry (Blues) Battalion.  
Citizens' mounted escort.  
Special escort to President, mounted horsemen.  
Carriages occupied by President and governor, mayor.

Reception committee and city council in carriages.  
The line of march was through some of the principal streets to the western part of the city and return to the President's car, where the speakers' stand had been erected. All along the route the President was enthusiastically cheered.  
When the procession arrived at the Capitol square the President and party called at the executive mansion and paid their respects to the President. The President's stand, which was faced by one of the greatest multitudes ever assembled in Richmond. Mayor McCarthy presented the President, who in a brief and most complimentary speech, the sentiments of which were cheered to the echo, introduced the President, who spoke as follows, commencing at 1:30 o'clock.

(The full text of the President's speech will be found in another column of The Star today.)

A feature of the return of the procession from the West End to the Capitol square was the public school children banded for several blocks in New Orleans, one of the principal points of the President's itinerary.

No. 16,459.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1905—TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## LEAF OFF THE SOUTH

The President Off on His Long  
Trip.

## TO RETURN OCTOBER 31

EVERY PROVISION MADE FOR  
HIS COMFORT.

Will Use Four Vestibuled Cars, Comprising all of the Necessities and Luxuries of Travel.

The President began his southern trip at 8:30 this morning, the special train bearing him and his party leaving over the Southern railroad. He will return on the morning of October 31.

In redemption of a promise given more than a year ago, President Roosevelt left Washington today on an extended trip through the states of the south. He will visit, in the course of his tour, all of the Atlantic coast states, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the completion of his trip he will have visited during his administration as President, every state in the Union. In the President's party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary William Loeb, Jr., Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy; Jno. A. McIlhenny of Louisiana, a member of the President's regiment of Rough Riders; John C. Greenway of Michigan; John S. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico; M. C. Latta and John L. McGraw, stenographers; Henry A. Strohmayer, photographer; Col. L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern railway; representatives of the three press associations; two secret service officers; and a corps of messengers.

The departure from Washington was without incident. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt reached the train five minutes before leaving time. The French ambassador and Mme. Jussard had been waiting at the station some time to say farewell, and they were invited to travel with the President's party. The President was in happy vein. As he alighted from his carriage at a side entrance to the trainshed he assisted Mr. Roosevelt out and then smiled and raised his hat to the half-hundred spectators who had gathered to see the departure. There was no demonstration. Four "elite wings" lined up at the curb and lifted their helmets.

In the station the public was barred behind a cordoned line of police. The President and his party left the station in a train of four cars vestibuled together and comprising all of the necessities and luxuries of travel. The most modern railway equipment was available. The President's car "Signal" brought up the rear of the train. It is a private car which he has occupied on several former occasions. An observation room trimmed in mahogany looks out over a broad platform. The President's party, which included the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and a number of other officials, were seated in the car. The President's car was followed by a car containing the President's baggage, and a car containing the President's personal effects. The train was accompanied by a band of music.

### Departure From Richmond.

Leaving Richmond at 7 o'clock this evening, the train will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., arriving early tomorrow morning. The party will remain in Raleigh until 1 p.m. The President and his immediate party will be entertained at breakfast by Gov. and Mrs. Glenn, at which time the President will make an address, review the militia and be entertained at an informal luncheon.

Money and Tuesday will be spent in Alabama, the first stop being at Mobile, where the President will arrive 4:30 p.m. Monday. The President will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., where he will make a speech and be taken for a drive about the city. The party will leave Atlanta at 7 p.m. Jacksonville, Fla., was reached at 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning, and the President will remain at this point until 4:45 p.m. During the visit to Jacksonville the President will review the militia at Piedmont Park, make an address, and be entertained at luncheon and taken for a drive about the city. The party will leave Atlanta at 7 p.m. Jacksonville, Fla., was reached at 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning, and the President will remain at this point until 4:45 p.m. During the visit to Jacksonville the President will review the militia at Piedmont Park, make an address, and be entertained at luncheon and taken for a drive about the city. The party will leave Atlanta at 7 p.m. Jacksonville, Fla., was reached at 10:30 a.m. Saturday morning, and the President will remain at this point until 4:45 p.m. During the visit to Jacksonville the President will review the militia at Piedmont Park, make an address, and be entertained at luncheon and taken for a drive about the city.

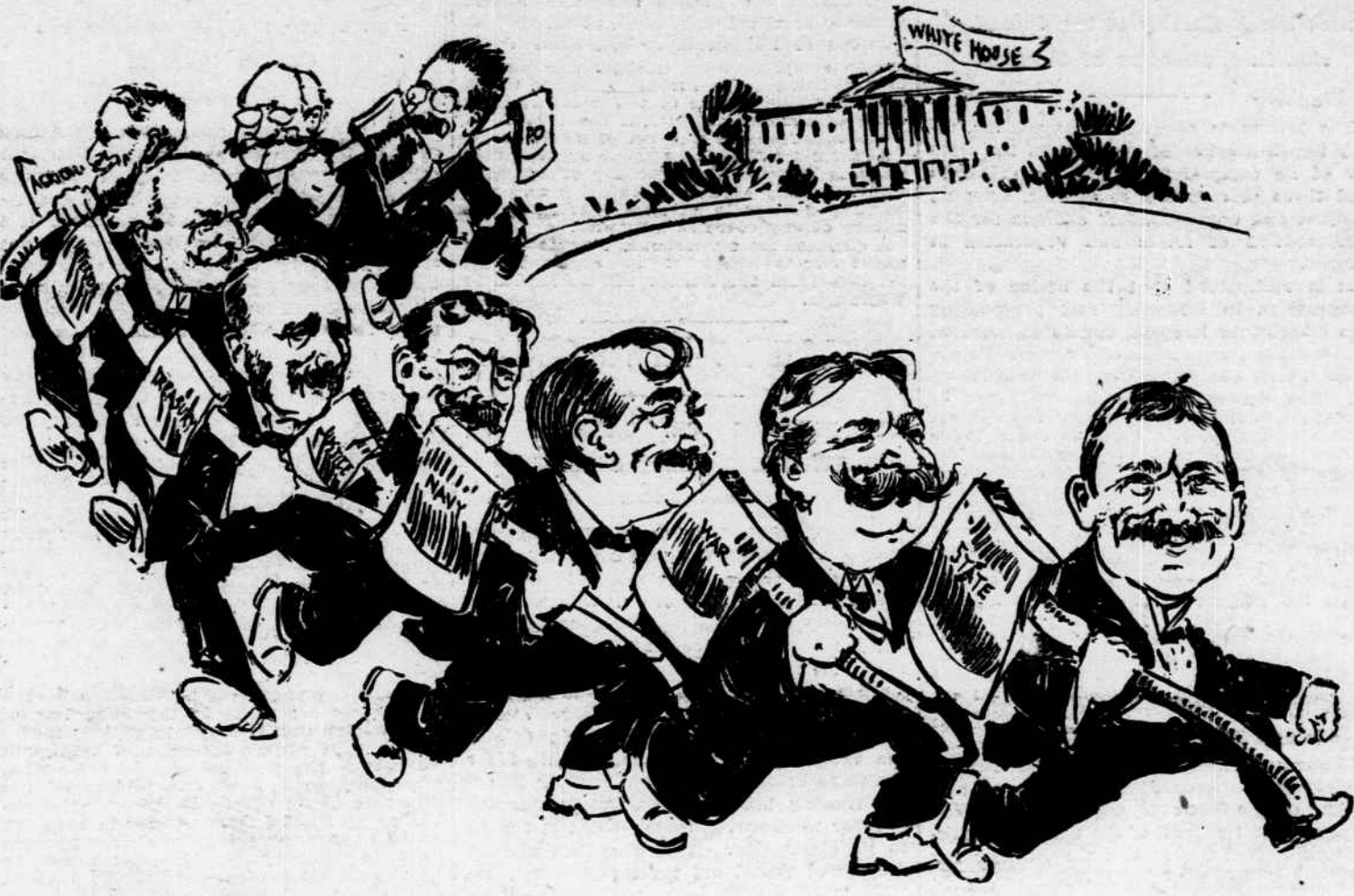
### Stay at Tuskegee.

From 8:30 to 10:30 a.m. Tuesday will be spent at the town of Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute, from which place the party will go to Montgomery, arriving at noon. At Montgomery the President will be escorted to the state capitol, where he will be welcomed by the mayor and governor, after which he will make an address. The President's train will reach Birmingham at 4:45 p.m., and a stop of two hours will be made, during which the President will make an address, and afterward visit the state fair, where an address will also be delivered. Leaving Birmingham at 5:45 p.m., the President will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., arriving there at 9 o'clock the next morning. During the stay at Little Rock he will visit Fort Logan H. Root, make an address, and be entertained at luncheon. Leaving Little Rock at 4 p.m., the party will return to Memphis, from which point the President will proceed to New Orleans, where he will make a speech and be taken for a drive about the city.

### The New Orleans Trip.

After tentative arrangements for the trip had been completed the epidemic of yellow fever broke out in New Orleans, one of the principal points of the President's itinerary.

## THE SUMMARY DISMISSAL ORDER.



SHADE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON!

## STRUCK BY A TORNADO

4 KILLED AND 35 INJURED AT  
SORENTO, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—A tornado struck the village of Sorento, Ill., thirty-two miles northeast of St. Louis, last night, killing four persons, injuring thirty-five others, of whom three will probably die, and doing a great amount of damage to property. Forty houses were blown to atoms or carried far from their foundations. A complete swath was cut through the town. Everything in the track of the tornado was reduced to debris or blown away.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF.

Championship Contest Between Yale  
and Princeton Today.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., October 18.—With the Harvard, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania teams out of the way, all three being defeated yesterday, the issue for the team championship of the intercollegiate golf association lies between the Yale and Princeton teams. The Yale team, consisting of Messrs. J. H. May, Charles Miller and wife, Henry Hays and wife, Henry Barlow and wife, William Kildand and wife, she will probably die; Thomas F. E. Allen, first-class assistant ship draftsman at \$3.25 per diem.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Changes in the Navy Department are  
Announced as Follows:

Appointments—Bureau of navigation: A. F. Millet, by reinstatement, copyist at \$840 per annum; E. J. Dermody, temporary copyist at \$720 per annum; Clarence O. Ayers, copyist at \$720 per annum. Bureau of supplies and accounts—Emmett Midkiff, by transfer, copyist at \$600 per annum. Promotion—Naval observatory: Asaph Hall, Jr., from piece work computer to cut off and details were obtained over the long-distance telephone. The four killed were in their homes in different parts of Sorento. All were badly crushed. The storm approached from the southwest and swept through the main residence portion of the town. The work of the wind was quickly done, and then followed a heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and deep thunder. Those who escaped injury were for the time panic-stricken, but finally rallied and set to work to rescue the injured.

## FRANCIS FOUND GUILTY.

Alleged Principal in Storey Cotton  
Fraud Convicted on Every Count.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—Stanley Francis, who has been on trial in the United States District court since October 9 charged with using the mails to defraud in connection with the defunct Storey Cotton Company, was today found guilty on every count in the indictment.

## Two Killed in Indian Territory.

TULSA, L. T., October 18.—In a tornado which passed over the country one mile west of Manford, Okla., late last night, two children of E. R. Anderson were killed and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Maude Root were seriously injured. Several other persons are reported hurt. The path of the storm was a corridor of a mile wide and several miles in length.

## Deluge of Rain at Other Points.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The storm that wrecked Sorento deluged Alton, Ill., a few miles south. The streets at Alton were turned into temporary rivers. At Grafton, fourteen miles distant, the main street was three feet under water. Ten miles north of Alton a Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis freight train struck a washout and plunged down an embankment into Branch creek, containing six feet of water. Two cars contained cattle and horses, and only a few of the animals escaped death. Several trunks, seen to swing onto the train previously, are believed to have perished.

## CHINA DENOUNCES BOYCOTT.

An Imperial Edict Has Been Issued  
Against It.

Mr. Rockhill, United States minister to China, has sent to the State Department a translation of an imperial Chinese edict issued August 31, 1905. This edict states that the United States government in the future is willing to give the most courteous treatment to all visiting Chinese students, travelers, teachers and merchants, there is no reason why the people should continue the boycott against American goods. The edict declared that viceroys and governors of the different provinces will be held responsible for any disturbance and they are ordered to arrest any person offending.

## MEAT PACKERS' CASE.

Divided Decision on Demurrer at Chicago Today.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Federal Judge J. Otis Humphrey today gave a divided decision on the demurrer of the meat packers charged with illegal conspiracy. He overruled the portion of the demurrer in which the packers attacked the odd-numbered counts, charging conspiracy in restraint of trade. The demurrer to the even-numbered counts, charging monopoly, was sustained.

## Wages of Mill Operatives Raised.

FALL RIVER, Mass., October 18.—M. C. D. Borden today notified the 2,500 operatives of the iron works mills owned by him that the 12 1/2 per cent cut in their wages made in 1905 would be restored. Mr. Borden did not cut wages in July, 1904, with the other manufacturers and his operatives did not strike with the others. When the great strike was settled in April, 1905, he was the only one who had not announced a reduction in wages in his mills. He is independent of the Manufacturers' Association.

## INSURANCE INQUIRY

Son of Former Equitable Controller on the Stand.

## TODAY'S REVELATIONS

EFFORT TO FIND OUT WHEREABOUTS OF JORDAN PERE.

President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Recalled as a Witness—The Matter of Commissions.

There was a sharp passage at arms at the insurance investigation in New York today between Chairman Armstrong of the committee, Counsel Hughes and James M. Beck, acting for Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Beck protested that Mr. Hughes had frequently led up to points which gave the newspapers opportunity "to put an ugly imputation against Mr. McCurdy," and that then Mr. Hughes dropped the inquiry before Mr. McCurdy had opportunity to explain.

Chairman Armstrong said Mr. Beck could make requests or suggestions to Mr. Hughes privately or to the committee, but the committee intended to carry out its purpose to make life insurance safer and did not desire the work obstructed. The committee wanted all the helpful information it could get.

Mr. Hughes then said that if he had erred at all it had been by showing courtesy when circumstances justified other measures.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Frank B. Jordan, son of Thomas D. Jordan, former controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was the first witness before the legislative insurance investigating committee today. He is in the fire insurance and real estate business in this city.

From him an effort was made to obtain information as to his father's whereabouts. Mr. Hughes, counsel to the investigating committee, desired to question Mr. Jordan, so as to the mysterious \$885,000 loan made to Jordan and James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable, as trustees.

The loan has never been explained. Mr. Jordan said he had not seen his father since September 4 and did not know where his father made no effort to learn where his father is.

Answering Chairman Armstrong witness said he knew of no one who could tell where his father is. Mr. Hughes said he would not make a search for his father. All the mail is accumulating at 123 Broadway and the family's city residence at 38 West 88th street. He did not know, he said, whether his father and mother were living or dead.

## Cunningham's Testimony.

John J. Cunningham of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., an examiner of the New York Life insurance department, who was next called, said that for five years prior to 1903 he had been employed by the New York Life insurance company, and that he was a member of the committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In 1903 witness was sent to Albany to act as secretary to the committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He said that he was in the house in which Fields lived. After the legislature adjourned he returned with Fields to his city residence at 38 West 88th street, but had transacted no business with Fields for two years.

Cunningham said he was appointed insurance examiner by the Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce, who was in office from 1891 to 1897, and that Fields and Charles E. McKeen, former secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, recommended him for the appointment. He testified that he had examined the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mr. McKeen, associated counsel for the company, offered a correction as to his statement of yesterday relative to the salary of the foreign bank heads. He said the salary of the foreign bank heads was \$10,000 a year, and that of the governor of the Bank of England was \$2,000 a year.

## McCurdy Recalled.

President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who was the stand at adjournment yesterday, was then recalled. The firm of Sewall and Pierce, he testified, was counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company before Mr. Pierce was superintendent of insurance. He said that he knew nothing of the matter of the payment of \$1,000 by Edgar W. Rogers in December, 1902, for legal services, nor about several other vouchers for a large sum of money.

Mr. McCurdy declared he knew nothing about special notices in the newspapers. C. J. Smith and Walter Sullivan had charged the advertising agency with the matter. He said he knew nothing of the matter of the payment of \$1,000 by Edgar W. Rogers in December, 1902, for legal services, nor about several other vouchers for a large sum of money.

A letter from the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, referring him to C. H. Raymond & Co., because the application came from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was read. Witness said this was a matter of convenience to the applicant.

## The Commissions.

Asked why he gave the agency the opportunity to make a large commission when there was machinery at the home office to care for applicants for insurance, witness denied that opportunity was given to the agency to make the commissions beyond what was its due. All applicants for information, he said, do not take out insurance, and they are referred to the agency for information they desire. If the agency writes the policy, he said, it is entitled to the commission.

Mr. McCurdy denied that he abetted the free lance agents in the metropolitan district and referred such agents with the business to C. H. Raymond & Co. after Louis A. Thebaud became a partner of that firm.

It was brought out that Mr. Thebaud was in charge of the department of agents that handled the exceptionally large risks before he became a partner. This department was known as the "executive special" department. Special books were kept for this department, and witness thought any interest in the business Mr. Thebaud might have placed in jeopardy through the reckless handling of the machines by their owners and drivers.

## DISMAY OF CLERKS

Protest Against Power of  
Summary Dismissal.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

DEPRESSING EFFECT ON EMPLOYEES GENERALLY.

Officials Take a Different View—Commissioner Cooley Thinks Result Will Be Beneficial.

Thousands of employees of the government, protected by civil service, regret and condemn the order of President Roosevelt yesterday giving the right to cabinet officers to dismiss employees without hearing and without notice, if deemed best. There is little use disguising the fact that the order has created consternation. It has been the talk of rooms and corridors today, and will continue to be talked of for many days, possibly years, if the dire results predicted for it should prove true.

No employee of the government who was talked with today by Star reporters cared to have his name used, and few of them felt like giving their unrestrained opinions even with the knowledge that what they said would not reach officials higher up. It was a case of fright. Not one employee out of ten, however, gave the order his slightest approval, and those who did not feel inclined to talk with freedom shook their heads in a deprecating way. Everybody had had time to think it over and to analyze the probable effects. The more it was analyzed the more pessimistic grew the expressions of opinion.

Older clerks and employees in the departments are particularly worried over the outlook. Some of them feel that it was especially designed to let a great many of them out of the service. "What's the use trying to bring about legal retirement?" said one of them today. "I guess a great many men and women will get all the retirement they are looking for before a great many of them are dismissed."

## Opportunity for Favoritism.

One chief of division in the treasury pointed out that the serious part of the whole matter was that it would give abundant opportunity for favoritism in getting rid of men that their places might go to others. Politics likewise might play an important part in the transaction.

"It seems to me," he said, "that it has been a hard blow to real civil service. There is no question," he went on, "that there are many men in the government service who are utterly incompetent, lazy, slovenly and inefficient. There ought to be a prompt method to get rid of these men, but will they be the ones to be dismissed so long as they have political influence to hold them or have them transferred to some other place? Will it not be the politically weak man or woman who will be dismissed because of political considerations made to him, simply because they are relatives or close friends of Senator So-and-so or Representative So-and-so? Do you mean to say that the lazy, inefficient man will be kept in the service because of the enormous power conferred by this new one?"

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